

WORLD RIVALS STRUGGLE FOR UPPER HAND IN GREEK PETROLEUM FIELD

BATTLE FOR OIL RIGHTS IS WAGED ON GREEK FRONT

American and British Interests Seek Control In Immature Field.

By CLARENCE K. STREET.

ATHENS, Jan. 1.—The Greek front in the world-wide struggle between the Standard Oil Company and the British companies for control of the oil supply is becoming active with representatives of both sides concentrating at Athens, their objective being concessions in the Thracian and Macedonian territory given Greece by the treaty of Sevres. The treaty has not been ratified and the political situation, as a result of King Constantine's return, is unsettled, but the oil men are not waiting for the ground floor to be built before securing their places on it.

A very low grade of oil has been discovered at Janina, Zante Island, and Sufl, in Thrace and wells have been sunk at these places but as yet there is no production. However, the presence of asphalt and oil seeps in various parts of the country, especially in Thrace and Macedonia, encourages the belief that a single strike by those who can get the right to prospect for it from the Greek government. It is for this privilege the rival concerns are now struggling.

Three Giant Rivals in the Field. The combatants now in the field are such giants in the oil world as the Standard Oil Company, Pearson and Sons, and the Anglo-Persian Company, which the British government controls. Two small, independent concerns, the Anglo-Hellenic Oil Fields, Ltd., and the Franco-Hellenic Oil Company, also are participating, with the advantage of having been first on the scene.

The oil fight is a silent one, creating no ripple on the surface. The situation is this: There are two kinds of concessions, proprietary and prospecting. None of the former as yet have been granted though the Standard Oil and the Anglo-Hellenic, which formerly was the Anglo-Bulgarian, both claim to have secured such rights in Thrace from the Turks. The American concern purchased the Austrian concessions at Redestos and the Gallipoli Peninsula. The British company has secured rights in Montagu Summers, who, with Hubert Cardale, formerly the British vice-admiral stationed in the Levant and now representing the firm at Athens, in 1914 secured a twenty-nine year lease of 30,000 acres at Sufl, which is near Dedagatch.

Each Concession Limited. According to the Greek records, the concession is for only 1,200 acres. By the terms of the treaty of Sevres, the concession is to be for only 1,200 acres. Also the treaty specifies that all concessions of allied countries for the Turks are to remain good but the Greek government is awaiting further proofs of possession before confirming these two claims concerning which negotiations now are going on. The Standard Oil also has large holdings in the Thracian territory, but only 1,200 acres. Also the treaty specifies that all concessions of allied countries for the Turks are to remain good but the Greek government is awaiting further proofs of possession before confirming these two claims concerning which negotiations now are going on.

The only other concession is the one owned by the Franco-Hellenic company holds and which covers the entire western part of Greece. Last summer the latter company got rights which were made good for by the Greek government. The British company, Northern and Southern Epirus, including Janina, Field Island and the western coast, including Zante Island, the Greek government paying half of the costs.

No British Control. The big British companies as yet have not obtained any legal foothold. The director of mines tells your correspondent that the "Whitehall Petroleum Company," which the Pearson interests control, have just submitted propositions through Rear Admiral Howard Kelly, the British naval adviser to the Greek government, who recently was ordered by his government to return to Greece to explore the Thracian coast, to explore all Greek territory not now taken. The Anglo-Persian concern, which is working through its branch the Darcy Exploration Company, has its eye set on Macedonia, where your correspondent is informed, from a reliable source, the British army during the war discovered oil while digging for water.

The Venizelist policy was to encourage foreign exploitation of oil resources by granting liberal concessions, as nothing shows more clearly than the Franco-Hellenic privileges. His government was ready to give rights to whatever concern would guarantee to do the most thorough prospecting and sink the most wells. By thus developing local oil supplies and providing a cheap oil fuel, Venizelos hoped to increase the industries which were handicapped by lack of coal.

The only stipulations were the usual taxes on all minerals which are levied on the value of the product and are progressive, running as high as 35 per cent, and a special oil tax amounting to 15 per cent of the raw product. The director of mines favored reducing those taxes, but he is a Venizelist and has tendered his resignation.

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Organized Irish, Gets Jail Term



COUNTRESS MARKIEWICZ. DUBLIN, Jan. 1.—Countess Markiewicz, Irish Sinn Feiner, has been sentenced to two years' hard labor by a British court-martial, which found her guilty of "conspiracy to organize a seditious society—a boys' Sinn Fein organization."

CHANGE IN VIEW HITS LUDENDORFF

German Now Convinced That Soviet Government of Russia Will Collapse.

By S. B. CONGER.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—Gen. Ludendorff—for many months Germany's prime prophet of evil in every discussion of the possibilities of the Bolsheviks overturning Europe—has changed his mind, or at least his public expression of opinion on Bolshevism. He now is filled with "great optimism" in regard to Russia, convinced that the Soviet government soon will fall and be succeeded with a stable, constitutional government with which Germany can and must go hand in hand. Co-operation between Germany and such a Russia he believes a vital necessity not only to both countries, but also to European construction.

Both new Ludendorff views, which were expressed in an interview given a South American journalist, show that the former army leader has learned the school of the new. Co-operation between Germany and such a Russia he believes a vital necessity not only to both countries, but also to European construction.

Revised Views Inopportune. "It is very sorry then," was the unvarying tone of his remarks on the entente's poor judgment in disarming and weakening Germany as the bulwark against the Bolsheviks. Now he is convinced that the Bolsheviks are finished and the publication of his revised views comes at a most inopportune moment for his former comrades in the army who have based this week's note demanding the right to retain the full armaments of the Eastern frontiers on the probability of a Bolshevik invasion next spring.

Gen. Ludendorff's indignation was awakened by a reference of his interviewer to a legend current abroad last summer that Ludendorff was directing the Bolshevik campaign against Warsaw. The general showed himself opposed even to political co-operation with Bolshevism—a malign influence on European politics and a negation of intelligence and creative power—to say nothing of joining hands with the Soviet in a military alliance.

Attractive to the German nationalists as the idea of overthrowing the treaty of Versailles by a Russo-German alliance may be, Gen. Ludendorff declared that he did not know a single advocate of such an alliance with the Bolsheviks among former prominent German military leaders. He said the alliance, from a military standpoint, would be a mistake because the combination would be helpless against the entente since modern war had changed absolutely from the Napoleonic type. War machinery cannot be improvised, he pointed out. Trotsky, thought to be an "absolute genius" in improvisation and able to dispose of unlimited reserves of men, had not been able to remedy the deficiency of war material nor prevent disastrous defeat by the Poles owing to their superiority in this regard. Accordingly, he asserted, Germany could not hope to put up a successful fight without artillery, airplanes and fleet, of which she had been deprived by the "treachery" of the revolution and that the first word of a military alliance between Germany and Russia would start an entente invasion of western Germany without even the declaration of an ultimatum or a declaration of war.

Publication of that interview in Germany, unfortunately for the German cause, coincides with the opening of a press campaign on Russian fronts after the spring offensive, designed to demonstrate the necessity of leaving the existing armament in the German fortresses on the Eastern front. It is overshadowed by the "New War" headlines on the "New War" menace in the East.

The government has received information, according to an evening paper, that Russia is preparing a spring campaign against Poland and already has undertaken all necessary measures for this and is now playing with Poland in the peace negotiations now in progress at Riga. A second report, whose tendency is the same, is that Vilna and declares that the influence of Axelrod, the Soviet minister to Lithuania, upon the government of that country, grows stronger every day and that the Bolshevik propaganda is making mighty strides among the Lithuanian population, and that Soviet agents in large numbers are organizing a movement throughout the entire country.

Other dispatches, thrown in for good measure, discussed Soviet plans for military campaigns against Armenia and Rumania without indicating whether the Armenian, German, Persian, Polish and Rumanian offensives are to be undertaken and conducted simultaneously or whether the Moscow staff, in accordance with its previous strategic principle, will tackle one antagonist at a time.

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GERMAN MINERS IN DEMAND TO DISARM BAVARIA

Pressure of Entente Is Strengthened to Avert Ruhr Occupation.

By S. B. CONGER.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—The question of disarming the reactionary home guards of Bavaria and disbanding the Escherich Vigilantes has become a domestic issue, with liberal and socialist elements uniting with the entente representatives in a demand for abolition of these armed militias. Labor, too, in the shape of three coal miners' organizations, has thrown its influence into the scale on the same side and has warned the government that as between bowing to Bavaria's will on this question, or permitting the occupation of the Ruhr coal area, it must take the necessary steps to comply with the will of France and its own treaty obligations, to disband the Bavarian guards. The miners further intimate that they are considering suspension of all coal deliveries to Bavaria until the Von Kahr government abandons its present attitude.

Complaints Made Known. The subject was discussed at a meeting in the chancellor's palace with representatives of three miners' organizations, who visited Berlin to lay before the government the miners' complaints about the way in which funds advanced by Belgium and Italy to improve the food supply are being applied. The government has tried to hush up the news with a diplomatic denial that any ultimatum was presented but there is no doubt that the pressure being applied is felt.

The Socialist correspondence bureau, one of the official organs of the majority Socialist party, goes so far as to threaten that the Socialists will embark upon open opposition to overthrow the present coalition government, unless it changes its attitude and forces the Bavarian reactionaries to disarm, a threat which the Socialist party has ample power to carry out. Herr Scheidemann, former premier, expressed himself to the same effect.

May Yield to Pressure. Altogether the signs are very promising that the federal government will yield to foreign and domestic pressure. The case is different from the demand for the reorganization of the security police, the government making a tremendous effort to retain this institution in its present form, declaring itself unable to feel itself against revolts and conspiracies unless permitted to maintain an efficient police as a striking force. Dr. Walter Simons, foreign minister, made a personal call upon the French Ambassador to ask him to put the brakes upon Gen. Nollet and the inter-allied commission of the League of Nations, who are presently playing political independence and adopting policies and launching notes without consulting the governments represented. The German Ambassador to Paris has been instructed with a similar mission to the French government.

The Bavarian government and newspapers in the meantime are pretending to believe everything is being done to avert the slightest chance of entente occupation of the Ruhr district if the home guards are not disbanded. (Copyright, 1921, Public Ledger Co.)

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SARAH BERNHARDT AS SHE APPEARS ON STAGE TODAY



SARAH BERNHARDT. PARIS, Dec. 15 (by mail).—This is the latest photograph of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, 75 years old, as she appears in "Daniel," her new Paris success. The great French actress, who has lost one leg, remains seated all the time she is on the stage.

HARDING VICTORY HAILED BIG EVENT

Former Premier Classes His Election Among Important Happenings of 1920.

By F. C. BERTELL.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—What in your opinion is the most outstanding fact or event of 1920? Louis Barthou, former French premier said: "The greatest event of the year was the election of Senator Harding as President of the United States, which is destined to have a happy influence upon the peace of the world."

Sean O'Connell, speaker of the Irish Parliament, and the Irish republican envoy to Paris: "In 1920 we saw English armed forces attempt the life of a bishop, murder two priests, one of them 73 years of age, saw a woman nursing a baby killed on her own doorstep, saw thousands watch a football game fired on by machine guns, saw a young university student hanged because he defended the life of a honored citizen like Lord Mayor MacSwiney, saw Lord Mayor MacSwiney starved to death. The provocation for these barbarities was a fearless attempt by the Irish people to put into practice the principles of self-determination proclaimed by America and the allies for the central powers as essential to true world peace. The lesson Ireland teaches the civilized world is that the year 1920 nor any other year can bring universal peace until her claim for justice is satisfied."

Francisco de la Barra, former Mexican leader, now in Paris: "The creation of mixed tribunals of arbitration as provided in the treaties of Versailles, St. Germain, Neuilly, which by the application of clear justice and good sense, and energetic action combined with an understanding of the realities of life, will ensure for civilized peoples sanity and human justice."

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AID OF AMERICA PROVIDES ONLY CHEER IN VIENNA

Children's Xmas Bright Spot for City Where Cold And Hunger Reign.

VIENNA, Jan. 1.—This Christmas in Vienna has been the saddest in its history. It was the most hopeless because the city never was so low in spirits. Vienna offers only cold, hunger and despair. There was little of the Christmas spirit, and the attempts of the shops to create a holiday feeling were futile. Friends were hopelessly out of reach of all but the profiteers on Kärntnerstrasse, the Fifth avenue of Vienna. There were beautifully decorated shops and windows to deceive the visitor, and where it was easy to spend large sums for luxuries, but one could not cross the street and buy a penny roll in a bakery.

The only note of cheer was seen in the preparations made by the American missions for remembering the children. The American relief administration distributed 540,000 garments among 300,000 school children. The American Red Cross played Santa Claus to 40,000 children under six years, and those in hospitals and orphanages, and the Anglo-American Society of Friends (Quakers), which operates forty-five stations in Vienna, also gave the children extras, for it was the great children's day.

Every child fed in the American kitchens received a pound loaf of white American cake to take home for Christmas dinner. Nearly 300,000 leaves were distributed and thousands of children tasted, for the first time in their lives.

Fuel Scarcity Critical. There is less food and fuel than a year ago and the prices are three times higher. The crown was never so low and the government never so weak, so that the Austrians have very little to be cheerful about. By settling the strike of the waiters and hotel employees the popular cafes are open again and crowded with people who prefer the warmth and distractions to the dullness and cold of their homes.

Vienna really is a city of shivering and hungry people. The city lacks food and clothing, is ravaged by disease, and its money is almost worthless. All that one heard of the old Vienna, gay, bizarre and beautiful, mocks from the corners of one's memory at the sight of this pale city. Even in this holiday season there is almost no talking in the streets, no laughter at all and no cheerfulness of any kind. The people seldom smile but trudge along in the snow with hard set faces which show privation and suffering. Children do not play in Vienna any more. The only places in which they even raise their voices in something approaching childish chatter are the food kitchens where the most destitute pass an hour of joy each day.

It is estimated that these children are two years behind the normal development of childhood and are suffering from lack of the necessities for health. There is a fairly generous ration of milk for babies under twelve months, but after that age none at all for the children who have to be given the ill-nourishing food that serves for adults. Clothing is exceedingly dear and very hard to buy at all. Even children that look fairly well clothed in the publicity of the streets have only rags to wear in the seclusion of their homes. Many of them have not even sufficient clothing to allow them to attend school.

The whole life of Vienna is

Baptismal Bath Right in Ocean New Year Had

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Where does the New Year actually begin? The answer is, in the Pacific Ocean.

A London scientist today figured it all out that time begins daily along the degree of longitude 180 east. Noon at Greenwich is midnight at 180. This line, which was chosen by international agreement, passes through the Pacific Ocean. It passes around the Eastern extremity of Siberia, moves westward to include several of the Aleutian Islands, then zigzags across the Pacific among the Polynesian Islands and on down towards passing to the east of New Zealand.

This zigzag course is made in order that the scattered islands of the Polynesian group may have the same day of the week in common at noon. Therefore the New Year begins at longitude 180. (Copyright, 1921, Public Ledger Co.)

TURF AGAIN LURES COUNTESS SUFFOLK

LONDON, Jan. 1.—When the Countess Suffolk became suddenly widowed, there were rumors that she intended to establish her own racing stables under Joyner, who trained for Harry Payne Whitney. The death of the earl led to the abandonment of the project which is now likely to be revived shortly after the New Year.

In company with the king's trainer, Richard Marsh, and Pat Hartigan, well-known judge of horses, she has been attending sales during the jumping season and has made substantial purchases of some of the best blood stock in the country. In the earl's lifetime, "Daisy Letter," as the gambling fraternity called the countess, used to bet frequently, leading to minor differences with her sister, the late Lady Curzon, who detected turf speculations.

French Population Falls Off 500,000

PARIS, Jan. 1.—From statistics just made public it is learned that the population of France has decreased 500,000, and that there is a decided trend toward the cities for 1920.

Infant mortality has increased 30 per cent since 1914, rising in November, this year, to 49 per cent of births in Paris. This is slightly higher than the figures from other cities. The infant mortality rate is 22 per cent in the rural districts, the higher Paris death rate being attributed to the scarcity and poor quality of milk as well as to the high cost of living. Unemployment in cities increased 700 per cent in the last three months, but the rural sections and the devastated regions report a scarcity of labor.

haunted by the lack of fuel. Every body is sick. It is hard for people to be happy when freezing. In their desperate need for fuel people continue to attack the forest. One of the sights of the city is the ragged army of wood gatherers who daily go to the Wienerwald, the great forest which is an hour's car run from the center of the town. The Viennese wend their way to the forests from morning until dark in a never ending procession. In the long line are children of fifteen and sixteen who look six or seven.

The government seems helpless to change the economy outlook. (Copyright, 1921, Public Ledger Co.)

ALIEN PROBLEMS MAKING FRANCE AN ELLIS ISLAND

Serious Conditions Provoked by Steps of U. S. To Bar Immigrants.

By WYTHE WILLIAMS.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—A year of suspended immigration by the United States would provoke such serious internal conditions in France that the government probably would take similar protective measures. Today it is a matter of immediate attention of the authorities how to dispose of the thousands of emigrants and refugees who have joined the exodus from Central Europe and the Orient en route for America. Virtually every large city in France is crowded with immigrants and the news from the United States together with the refusal of passport people has left them at a standstill in Western Europe.

With Italy overcrowded and a labor crisis in England, France has become more and more like the Ellis Island of Europe. As the French always have prided themselves on their national hospitality there never has been much of a ban on immigration. But since the cities of Paris, Marseilles and Bordeaux are harboring "thousands of domiciles" the French authorities are asking for quick action.

For Strict Surveillance. They want a strict surveillance of all borders and a law prohibiting immigration until the industrial and economic conditions of the world are more settled. It has been suggested that a strict medical examination be given all who pass the frontiers and that information concerning their financial status be correctly recorded.

With the franc worth less than 6 cents at today's exchange, it is pointed out with increasing discomfort to the French, that crowds are pouring in from lands where currency is measured in pounds, dollars and above all, francs, enabling them to live in France "almost gratuitously" while the French are burdened by post-war taxation. A recent census of strangers in Paris, giving the list of Americans having taken refuge as a total of 22,000, and who are only a part of the colony which assumes few of the taxation obligations of France's citizens and which adds to the housing and apartment problem of the cities.

None to be Overlooked. If immigration restrictions are to be established it is proposed not to overlook these "De Luxe" individuals and the regular luxury taxes to be presented along with their cards of identity. But this has been suggested before and always answered with argument that Americans or others who have the advantage of the exchange, spend about three times as much as they would normally and while they do not produce much, they bring gold and leave it here, which, according to economists, gives a proportionate stabilizing impulse to exchange. Thus it probably will be long considered before tourists have taximeters applied to their pocket-books.

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Red Cross Aid Given Cork.

DUBLIN, Jan. 1.—The Dublin branch of the Red Cross Society has made grant to the Cork District Committee to alleviate urgent needs there. (Copyright, 1921, by Universal Service.)

Alfred Walton, M.D., (Harvard 1879,) Says:

"We go to bed at night feeling used up, Exhausted by the day's labor, Body aches and head aches;

—we awake and find our pains and aches have ceased; during sleep, relaxation takes place, PRESSURE ON NERVES WAS REMOVED, and the system is again restored to normal.

THE QUESTION WILL BE ASKED Why Does This Always Occur? THE ANSWER IS: Nature in EVERY CASE seeks to bring about a return to the normal BY SPONTANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS But

—when a Vertebra is Thrown So Far Out of Alignment That Nature Cannot Bring About Corrective Measures SPONTANEOUSLY, AN ACUTE OR CHRONIC FORM OF DISEASE WILL MANIFEST ITSELF Wherever the Nerve or Nerves Terminate. Vertebral misalignment is common among BENCHWORKERS, DRESSMAKERS, TAILORS, MILLINERS, MERCHANTS, MOTHERS, Clerks and Literary Workers. These occupations being such that they favor and sometimes develop SPINAL CURVATURE. When Nature Cannot Bring About a Spontaneous Adjustment—

THE INTERVENTION OF MECHANICAL MEANS IS NECESSARY—I refer to ADJUSTMENTS BY HAND."

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